Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1824. [NO. 351.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel ter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West Indies markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilming ton, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side, so that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract*. So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb Esq former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, be using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823 } 10tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance

WM HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*38tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donadson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1822

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—2Deptf

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do course Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz. Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single. a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Lean, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do,
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS ANDHKDFS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS.
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4 4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings } Domestic.
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

J. F. & John Lippitt,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

20 tons Iron, assorted
150 kegs Cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes
10 hhds. Sugar
25 do Molasses
22 tierces do
35 bags Coffee
20 bbls. New-England Rum
75 bbls. Northern Potatoes
200 casks Stone Lime, fresh
20 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
60 kegs White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown, dry and in oil
40 kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
200 kegs Bengal Indigo

Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Opodeldoc, and Logwood. 4t51

P. J. Tillinghast

HAS FOR SALE,

80 casks Nails and Brads
5 crates Crockery Ware, imported direct—were assorted for retailing, and in excellent order—
10 hhds. Molasses
1 barrel Red Clover Seed
20 bbls. Mackarel
30 do Northern white and yellow Potatoes
6 casks prime Cheese
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil
1 bbl. Lamp Oil
10 tons Swedes Iron
50 Share Moulds
Hoop and Sheet Iron
25 bags prime Green Coffee
5 bbls. do
50 ps. Cotton Bagging
100 straws half-pint Tumblers

Bagging twine, Plaid Cloaks, Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, Green Copperas, Loaf Sugar, Dupont's Powder, Indigo, Paints, Window Glass, Putty;—a great variety of Domestic Goods, half boxes Cotton Cards.

Jan. 22, 1824.—6t39

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at				$6 00 per doz.
2	do	do	do	4 00
1	do	do	do	2 40
½	do	do	do	1 80
¼	do	do	do	1 00
1-8	do	do	do	75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Richmond county, on the 24th ult. as runaways, three Negroes, Denson, Mingo and Adam. The first says he belongs to James Hightower; the second to Abram Lake; and the other to Joseph Harkly; all of Putnam county, Georgia. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

6t53p. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies, do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14 1824—2wis-eoptf

FOR SALE,

3 packages of *DRY GOODS*, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit.

JNO. HUSKE.

February 11. 1824.—3t51

Potatoes, Vinegar, &c.

100 bushels Irish Potatoes,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

Oct. 9 1824—*40

A first rate Stand & Store-House TO RENT,

SITUATED on the Stage Line from Raleigh to Salem, and half way between Hillsborough and Greensboro'. A person who is well acquainted in the neighborhood, and lives at the place, may be engaged, on accommodating terms, to rend the store.

W. MONTGOMERY.

Albright's Post-Office. Orange Co. Feb. 19, 1824.—3t51

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, between twenty and twenty-two years of age. She is an excellent Cook and Washer. Terms, Cash, or good paper at six months. Apply to the Editor.

February 12, 1824—3t51.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE subscriber intending to leave the state, gives notice to all persons who have any just demands against him, to come forward and receive payment. He offers all his property in Lower Fayetteville for sale, viz: the establishment where he lives, with five lots well improved. His dwelling-house is large and convenient, with all necessary out-houses. Likewise, a Store and Ware-House, at the corner on Bridge street. The frames of the buildings are made out of the best Cypress timber, and all new. His Tobacco Ware-House is also for sale; price, one thousand dollars. This Ware-House has made twenty-five per cent. every year since it has been erected, and some years it made fifty per cent.

JESSE POTTS.

February 16, 1824.—3t52

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the county of Halifax, N. C. my negro boy by the name of *JOHN*, belonging to the estate of William Shepard. He is a dark mulatto fellow, about six feet in height, spare form, and has a blemish over one of his eyes, apparently the effect of small pox: he is a bricklayer by trade. It is supposed that he is in Wilmington or Fayetteville, or in the vicinity of some of the large towns in this state. The above reward will be given for the detection and deliverance of said negro to me, and reasonable charges paid.

JOHN S. SHEPARD.

Feb. 7, 1824.—3t52

DESULTORY.

TENNESSEE—Before the Legislature of this State adjourned, a resolution was adopted, recommending to the members of the General Assembly to appear in clothes of Domestic Manufacture; also, recommending to the good people of the State to manufacture their own clothing materials.

Raleigh Register.

The New-York Gazette says, "the treasurer of the Greek Fund has received, in all, about 10,000 dollars—and contributions continue to be daily received."

There is exhibiting at the Alexandria museum, a singular production of nature, "half human and half horse." It was found on the 29th ult. (says the Alexandria paper) in a public stable. It has the human head almost perfect, with only one exceedingly large eye in the middle of the forehead, with two marks where the eyes should properly be. Most of the joints appear like those of a human being.

Love and Chivalry.—In Lee county, Virginia, two negroes, rivals in love, lately met to decide their quarrel with powder and ball; and at the first exchange of shots, one of the amorous Africans instantaneously fell lifeless, but his opponent lingered a few days. The fair nymph, whose charms captivated the chivalrous lovers, and caused the effusion of gallant blood, was a bondmaid of Edward Pennington, to whom also one of the sable heroes was a servant. Pistols not being convenient when the coloured gentlemen took the field, we learn that muskets were substituted for those more fashionable engines of destruction.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1824.

This evening, about 7 o'clock, the gentlemen who compose the radical party in Congress, and who are the advocates of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, assembled in the Chamber of the Representatives, for the purpose of proceeding to a nomination which they hope will supersede the exercise of any choice on the part of the people, and force upon them the candidate whom, of all others, they have the least disposition to elect.

About 7 o'clock the members arrived pretty generally—a few stragglers having previously found their way into the Hall.

About 8 o'clock, Mr. *Barbour*, one of the Senators from Virginia, called the members in attendance to order. Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. *Ruggles*, of Ohio, take the chair, which was agreed to unanimously; and Mr. Ruggles was conducted to the chair by Mr. *Lloyd*, of Maryland.

Mr. *Barbour* then moved that Mr. *Collins*, of N. York, be appointed Secretary, which was also agreed to *nem. dis.*

Mr. *Ruggles* briefly stated the object for which the meeting was convened.

Mr. *Dickerson* then moved that the members present proceed to ballot for proper persons to be recommended to the people for the office of President and Vice-President.

Mr. *Markley* offered to the consideration of the meeting, a preamble and resolutions, the object of which was to adjourn the present meeting until Saturday, the 20th of March, to give an opportunity for the other republican members, who differed with those present, as to the expediency of the present measure, to consider the subject more fully.

Before these resolutions were read by Mr. Markley, a brief discussion took place between Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Van Buren, as to the propriety of first calling over the names of the members present. A suggestion to this effect was withdrawn, and

Mr. *Markley* stated his object in moving the resolution to be, to promote union among the Democratic party, and to give that influence to the nomination, which would be derived from an accession to their numbers.

Mr. *Van Buren* would have had much pleasure in acceding to the motion, but he thought it would be productive of injury rather than benefit. He thought it would be inexpedient to postpone the meeting at all. We should now pursue the course which had always been pursued. Many gentlemen thought with him, that the meeting had already been too long delayed. With respect to a call of members, he thought it would be better for the members from every state to give in their names by states, as they came up to ballot.

The question on Mr. Markley's resolution was then put, and negatived.

Mr. *Dickerson* moved that the meeting now proceed to the ballot, which was agreed to, and Mr. *Bassett* and Mr. *Cambreleng*, were appointed tellers.

It was then ordered that the ballots be for President first, and afterwards for Vice President.

The Chairman then proceeded to call the republican members from the states, in the following order:

Maine—Messrs. Chandler, Holmes.

Connecticut—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard.

Rhode-Island—Mr. Eddy.

New-York—Messrs. Hogeboom, Dwinell, Frost, Herkimer, Richards, Ten Eyck, Day, Tyson, Jenkins, Clarke, Foote, Van Buren, Litchfield, Eaton, Cambreling, Collins.

New-Jersey—Mr. Dickerson.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Forward, Lowry, Markley.

Maryland—Messrs. Lloyd, Smith, Hayward.

Virginia—Messrs. J. Barbour, A. Stevenson, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, M'Coy, Wm. Smith, Archer, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, P. P. Barbour, Alexander, B. Bassett, Ball, (by proxy of Mr. J. Barbour.)

North-Carolina—Messrs. Spaight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, Edwards.

South-Carolina—Messrs. Gist, Wilson.

Georgia—Messrs. Forsyth, Elliott, Ware, Cobb, Carey, Abbott, Thompson, Cuthbert, Tatnall, (by proxy of Mr. Forsyth.)

Ohio—Mr. Ruggles.

Indiana—Mr. Noble.

Illinois—Mr. Thomas.

The Chairman began to call the delegates from the territories, but some objections were made by Mr. J. Barbour, which were replied to by Mr. Noble. The call was then proceeded in, but no one answering, Mr. J. Barbour again stated that these gentlemen, not understanding that they had a right to vote on the subject, were not present; it was therefore unjust to call over their names.

The tellers then proceeded to examine the ballots, and declared the following result:

Whole number	66	
For Wm. H. Crawford	62	
Proxies	2	64
J. Q. Adams		2
Andrew Jackson		1
N. Macon		1

[Here the spectators in the gallery (which was crowded) set up a universal hiss.]

Mr. *Dickerson* then moved to proceed to ballot for Vice-President.

Mr. *Van Buren* stated that the Vice-President had determined to retire.

The names of the members were then called over in the same order as before; and the ballots being examined, the tellers declared the following result:

For A. Gallatin	57
J. Q. Adams	1
Erastus Root	2
J. Todd	1
W. Lewry	1
Samuel Smith	1
Wm. King	1
W. Eustis	1
R. Rush	1

Some little confusion occurred at the first declaration of the numbers, as only one vote was named for E. Root, and Mr. Clarke of New-York said, that Mr. Foote and himself had voted for Mr. Root. The mistake was then rectified.

Mr. *Clarke* then moved some resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, as shewn by the ballots; and also stating that the members attended in the character of private citizens.

Mr. *Holmes* proposed that the Committee which called the meeting, with the President and Secretary, be appointed to prepare a report of the proceedings; and to address a letter to the persons nominated, to inform them of the fact, and to request their concurrence.

The meeting then adjourned.

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It will be seen, by the above statement, that instead of 80, (the number which we acceded to the Radicals,) only 66 could be mustered; and out of these, *four* individuals were so perverse as to vote against the radical chief. A few days since, the National Intelligencer and City Gazette, the radical organs in this city, told us that Mr. Crawford would be nominated by 15 votes more than the number which nominated Mr. Monroe, in 1816.—Where is this boasted majority? Is it come to this, that Mr. Crawford has only sixty-two friends in the House? It may be truly said they have made up in noise what they wanted in numbers. We request our readers to deduct the number of those who misrepresent their states, and then say whether we were mistaken when, at the commencement of the session, we asserted that the election of the Speaker tested the real strength of Mr. Crawford. [*Washington Rep.*

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—Mr. RUGGLES of Ohio, in the Chair.

Mr. *Johnson* of Ken. addressed the Senate in support of the measure—He prefaced his remarks with an apology for the time he should occupy, and alluded to the diffidence he always felt in addressing a body so enlightened as the Senate—he adverted to the arguments adduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts against his proposition, and particularly to the observation that the evils of the present system had been greatly exaggerated—He humbly conceived it was not a question whether a single case might be found where the operation of the law had been severe, but whether it were not as obligatory to disarm the oppressor of his iron rod, as if the moral sense of the community were disposed to sanction the operation of the law which gave the oppressor liberty to use it as he pleased—He denied that the bill gave any room for fraud, and that it operated only as a shield—to preserve to every man his personal liberty—personal liberty, he thought, ought to be held as sacred as the ark of the covenant. He went on to reply to the arguments urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Mills,) and denied that by the provisions of the existing law of the land, individuals could obtain all necessary relief.—Mr. Johnson submitted his views of the subject at some length, after which, on motion of Mr. *Barbour*,

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.—Mr. *Ruggles* submitted a resolution, authorizing an enquiry into the expediency of reprinting, in one volume, the annual Treasury Reports, from the commencement of the government.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. *Barbour* supported the measure. He stated that the subject had become a matter of general discussion throughout the country; that it had made its way into most of the halls of legislation; and he ventured to express it as his opinion, that public attention had been so awakened, that the day of redemption was not far distant. Throughout the country, this relic of barbarism would be expunged; the door of the captive would be opened; and the unfortunate prisoner set free. He alluded to the wisdom which guided the deliberations of the Senate, and was of opinion, the measure which they should adopt in relation to the subject, would receive the sanction of the nation.—Hence the decision of the question was a highly important one, and one which it became every member to weigh with the greatest solemnity and gravity. He thought the question was not, in this stage of the business, upon the details of the bill—when that came up, there was no doubt of meeting great difficulties, whether the bill should be prospective or retsospective; but now, that the question was upon the principles of it, he wished no embarrassment thrown in the way of its progress.

He was surprised that the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Mills) should be found among the advocates for a Bankrupt system, and among the opposers of this benign and humane measure—that he was willing to protect property, but not to protect personal liberty! He thought in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, no good resulted from imprisonment, and that in so many cases, it was the poor and distressed who underwent these sufferings—the cottages of the poor were the places where hungry creditors resorted for their prey, and in these cottages, though poverty reigned and was inevitable,

"Full many a flower was born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desart air."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Barbour dwelt particularly upon the evils of the present law, as exemplified by the records of the jail of Boston, and adduced in evidence, the facts that had been published by the society for the relief of poor debtors in Boston, which he dwelt on at considerable length.

Mr. *Lloyd* of Mass. considered the allusions made to the city of Boston as unfounded and ungenerous, and repelled the imputation with considerable indignation—He asserted that there was no ground for such attacks upon the liberal and humane citizens of Boston, and that these horrible miseries which had been depicted by the gentleman as existing in her jails, for the first time, had reached his ears.

Mr. *Barbour* disclaimed any intention of making an attack upon the city of Boston, and of alluding to it in any way to touch the feelings of any individual—He had selected Boston, because there was a statement of facts made known, which was not the case in other cities, and he believed the state of things as described in Boston, applied strictly to every other part of the country.

Mr. *B.* proceeded to submit his opinions upon the propriety and necessity for legislative interference as it regarded the question; and after he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Mills, the subject was postponed to Friday.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 16.—The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to amend the bill to impose duties on imports.

The question then recurred on the motion to strike out the clause relative to the proposed duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. *Hamilton* argued in favor of striking out the clause.

Mr. *Trimble* followed in reply, and was succeeded by Mr. Brent and Mr. M'Kim, the last of whom stated his conviction, that the new duty, instead of being 6 cents, would be in fact 10 cents on the running yard.

Mr. *Cobb* thought it singular that Russia should send hemp to Scotland, that there it should be manufactured into bagging and imported into this country cheaper than it can be provided by the state of Kentucky.—He then showed that the increased duty would bear upon the cotton grower, who did not sell his bagging in the same manner in which he bought it, but by the pound, the same price as his cotton was sold for. It now costs them 35 cents per yard, and taking the price of cotton at 14 cents per pound, the bagging was then sold at only 14 cents. He contended that the tax, as now proposed, would amount to 300,000 dollars on the states which use cotton bagging. He then replied to the assertion that the cotton grower was remunerated by the duty on cotton. He was willing to meet the offer of the gentleman from Kentucky, and give up that duty in exchange for the abandonment of that on cotton bagging. They would also give up the duty on sugar on the same principle. Save them from this bill, and they would agree to their relinquishments.

Mr. *Cook* considered that this clause ought to be retained. The effect of the duty laid on cotton, when almost all our cotton was imported, was the production of that article at home in such abundance, that we were enabled, not only to supply our own wants, but to make large exportations to other countries. He considered that the same effect would be produced by the proposed tax on bagging.

Mr. *Buchanan* was the friend of a moderate protection to the manufacturer, and to the settled policy of the country. Encouragement ought to be extended to the western States; but he would not rush into a state of things which might produce such a dreadful re-action, as even the manufacturing districts would deplore. He would move to make this duty 4½ cents per square yard, if the clause as it now stands were not stricken out.

Mr. *Tod* replied to the last speaker, that it was the object of the bill to cut off the importation of cotton bagging altogether.—The exports of cotton in 1822, amounted to 24 millions of dollars, and in 1823, to above 20 millions, (in the latter year a larger quantity sold for a less sum than a smaller quantity in 1822,) and while these states had been thus increasing, the states which had cultivated grain had been diminishing. He asserted, that the effect of this bill would be to make bagging 50 per cent cheaper than it can be imported for. If this clause could not be agreed to, there is no part which will.

Mr. *Clay* agreed with the chairman of the Committee, who reported the bill, that if this clause could not be carried, no other feature of the bill could pass. If the proposed duty was allowed to pass, the supply of the articles would be fully equal to the greatest demands of the country, within twelve months. If American industry could produce the article, why had it not been produced? Because there was no security—no steady market for it. Give it protection, and that would secure the supply.

FEBRUARY 17.—The House resolved itself into a committee on the Tariff bill—Mr. Condict in the chair.

The question recurred on the motion to strike out the clause imposing an additional duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. *M'Duffie* made some animated observations in defence of the motion to strike out, and called upon those States which are not immediately interested in this item of the bill, to interefere between the contending sections, and save the House from the discredit of passing the bill, with this odious feature to it.

Mr. *Marvin* followed, in reply to the gentlemen from Georgia and South-Carolina, who had voted against this clause; contending, that the duty on the bagging would not fall upon the cotton growers, but upon the consumers of the cotton, on the people of the north, or of any other part, who supplied the specie in exchange for the cotton. In the course of his remarks, he called forth some explanations from

Messrs. *Cobb*, *Buchanan* and *Owen*, who complained of misconceptions of their arguments and statements.

Mr. *Abbott* rose to correct a mistake into which the gentleman from New-York who had spoken this morning, and the gentleman from Illinois, when they stated that the 3 cents per pound duty laid on imported cotton, had in any instance operated beneficially to the cotton planter.

Mr. *Clay*, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Brent, stated, that there were now eight or ten manufacturers in Kentucky, although in 1822 there was but one, as that gentleman had represented, and as he also stated, languishing—languishing for want of the parental care of this government, and it languished until it expired. The gentleman from Louisiana had said, that 500 western men could supply all the bagging required for the United States. Another honorable gentleman on the same side had said, that all the population of the United States could not make a sufficient supply for the United States. He wished the gentlemen would reconcile their conflicting opinions, and let the House benefit by the result. When gentlemen told of the danger of exciting divisions between the States, he would tell them of another danger—the danger of being inundated by foreign productions. He deprecated this mode of treating the bill by arraying the Union against this State, and that State, to digest its various items.

Protected industry would always obtain the ascendency over unprotected industry. Great Britain had not only protected her industry until she had attained perfection in the arts, but, not content with this, she allows her manufacturers a bounty of three cents per yard on the products of her loom, in order to put down all foreign rivalry; and how could American industry, unprotected and unbountied, survive in so unequal a struggle. The real question is, will you submit to a Scotch manufacturer? or will you create an American competitor, who will rival him? He insisted that, although the opposition to this clause originated with a member from Louisiana, that state had less reason to complain of this duty than any other of the cotton growing states. She received the cotton direct by water, at a cost of about 1¼ cents per pounds; while Georgia and South-Carolina procured it by a circuitous water carriage, and partly over land, at a cost from 2 to 4½ cts. Louisiana therefore ought to be the last, instead of the first, to complain. He wished gentlemen who opposed the bill would take the proper course, and move to strike out the enacting words, and thus test, at once, the sentiments of the House on the principles of the bill.

Mr. *Buchanan* was always in favor of protecting the industry of the country, but not to injure any of the other great interests of the Union. He agreed with the Hon. the Speaker, that there should be a principle of mutual concession operative on gentlemen. He then moved to amend the bill by inserting 4½ cents per square yard, instead of 6 cents.

Mr. *Cambreleng* opposed the motion. If he understood the principle of the bill—if the chairman of manufactures, or the Hon. the Speaker understood it, then the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not understand it. He would therefore oppose his motion, in order that the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana might be decided on, as that motion tested the principles of this item; and therefore the principles of the bill.

Mr. *M'Duffie* made some remarks, to shew that the South had never asked, nor received any protection from the government, except military and naval defence against oppression.

Mr. *Cuthbert* said the discussion had taken an unexpected turn, in consequence of the Hon. the Speaker, having concentrated the whole power of his argument and eloquence against this item of the bill.—More time ought to be given, and he called on the Committee, acting on the principles of conciliation so strongly recommended by the honorable the Speaker, to rise.

Mr. *Cambreleng* then moved that the committee rise, but withdrew it.

Mr. *Clay*, after objecting to the course which had been pursued by the opponents of the bill, proposed that the present motion be withdrawn, and the motion be made to strike out the enacting words, and, after the principles of the bill had been tested, to take up the details. He deprecated this partisan warfare; but if the other course were adopted, he was willing to give the gentlemen every possible opportunity to go at length into the principles of the bill.

Mr. *Cambreleng* renewed his motion that the committee now rise, which was agreed to; and the House adjourned.

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears (says the *National Intelligencer*) that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1823, have amounted to $77,579,267, of which amount $71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726, in foreign vessels, that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74,663,030 of which 47,155,408, were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; and of the domestic articles, $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and $8,080,846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, $26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and $1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761, cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period."

Military Ball.—We are informed that Gen. Jonas Mapes has paid to the Treasurer of the Greek Fund, *two thousand and ten dollars*, being the nett proceeds of the Military Ball given in New York on the 8th of January last.—*Com. Adv.*

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 14.

By the arrival of the packet ship [illegible] Wells, Capt. Harris, in 36 days from Liverpool, regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th, and the latter to the 8th January, both inclusive, have been received.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 24.

It is affirmed that conferences on the affairs of Greece have been held at St. Petersburg, between Count Nesselrode, the Senator Tatischeff, and the Austrian Ambassador. These conferences will doubtless assume a more decided character, as soon as the Russian Cabinet shall have received the despatches sent to it from Constantinople, by the Austrian Internuncio, who state the new pretensions set up by the Porte.

The last quarter of the revenue of England, shews an increase of three millions.

That part of the President's Message relative to South America, has been received in England and France with very different sensations.

The following notice of the Message from the French Government paper, partakes much of the style of an ultra-monarchalist:

PARIS, JAN. 3.—The English papers are full of commentaries on the Message of the President of the United States. Every one considers it according to his political views and private inclinations; but the fact is, that long declaration pleases and agrees with no one. It has not even escaped sharp censure on the part of the American papers.

Mr. Monroe, who is not a sovereign, who has himself told us that he is only the first delegate of the people, has taken in his Message the tone of a powerful monarch, whose armies and fleets are ready to march forth on the first signal. He does more—he prescribes to the potentates of Europe the conduct they are to pursue in certain circumstances, if they do not wish to incur his displeasure. Such is the prohibition which he issues against their ever thinking of any new colonization of the two Americas.

Mr. Monroe is the temporary President of a Republic, situated on the eastern coast of North America. This republic is bounded on the south by possessions of the King of Spain, and on the north by those of the King of England. Its independence has only been acknowledged for 4 years—but what title then are the two Americas to be under his immediate dependence, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn? What remors did he not raise in the United States when the Emperor of Russia wished to trace the demarcation of the part of territory which he claims on the N. E. coast, as also covered by his subjects?—This Monarch, however, did not presume to dictate laws to any of the States who have established on the same coast. It was reserved for Mr. Monroe, to shew us a dictator, armed with that right of superiority over the whole of the new world.

According to the political system he would establish, it would not be permitted to Spain to make the least effort to re-enter on the territory which for three centuries she has possessed.

The King of Portugal, as the American papers have observed themselves, could not as a sovereign and father without exposing himself to the wrath of Mr. Monroe. England would require his previous consent if it suited her interest to make any new military or political establishment either in Canada or Nova Scotia. And yet Mr. Monroe's message contains phrases indirectly hostile to the policy and ambition of the Great Powers of Europe! But what is that Power which professes so proudly, maxims opposed to the rights of sovereignty and the independence of Crowns? What is this Power which pretends to prescribe to subjects the limits of obedience? Who is this, in short, who dares not fear to compromise the existence of social order, by declaring in the face of Heaven, that she will not recognize any difference between a Government *de facto* and a Government *de jure*?

By bringing under one point of view all the assertions and doctrines contained in this message, it is satisfactory to consider that it has not yet received the sanction of the authorities even of the country where it appeared; and in short, that the opinions of Mr. Monroe are as yet merely the opinions of a private individual.

A most singular event relating to one of our ships, appears in Gore's Advertiser of the 8th. On the ship Alexander, Baldwin going into dock, it was discovered that a large kedge anchor weighing between five and six hundred weight, hung suspended from the bottom part of the ship. It appears the vessel grounded in the Delaware on her last voyage to Philadelphia, when the anchor must have struck through her timbers, and so remained firmly during the passage across the Atlantic. Had it given way, the consequence might have been fatal to the ship. The anchor from its appearance is supposed to have been about three years in the water.

The plan proposed by the Bankers to purchase the right and title of the King of Spain to South America, including the mines and crown property, is a vast monied and political speculation, covering some important movements. We doubt the ability of the parties to come to any understanding on the subject or carry their plans into execution.

The King of Spain has been compelled to adopt various devices to improve the state of his finances, but with very little success. He has cast a wistful eye on the property of the Church, without daring to stretch forth his hand. John of England, after his war with France, used to say, "Our Abbots

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 26, 1824.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was held at the Town House in this place, according to previous notice, on Monday last. Messrs. Mebane, Boylan, Mendenhall and Johnson, attended from other counties, and also acted as proxies for absent stockholders: upwards of 1000 shares were represented. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the proposition made to the Company by the State, to take stock to the amount of 25,000 dollars, on condition that the company reduce the price of their shares to fifty dollars, and give to the Board of Public Works the superintendence of the improvements hereafter to be made in the Cape Fear river: and we are happy to state, that the terms proposed were acceded to. This arrangement, we have no doubt, will be productive of lasting benefit to the state, as it will be the means of turning into its natural channel a valuable trade, which has hitherto gone to enrich our neighbors; for there can be no question, in our opinion, that with the present means of the Company, to be expended, as they will be, under the direction of the Civil Engineer, the Cape Fear river may be so improved, as to be navigable at all seasons of the year. When this shall be effected, and the improvements below Wilmington completed, such inducements will be held out to the merchants and planters in the upper counties, as cannot fail to draw hither a large portion of their trade. That such will be the case, there can be no reasonable doubt. When both interest and patriotism shall combine, as they will do, to foster our own towns, their influence will be too powerful to be resisted; we look forward, therefore, with confidence to the period, not very remote, when the operation of these two causes united, shall give to North-Carolina that commercial importance to which, from the extent and variety of her resources, she is entitled, and the increased political influence which will naturally follow.

His excellency Governor Holmes, attended the meeting, and, we are assured, is very solicitous that the contemplated improvements of the Cape Fear should be commenced without delay, and prosecuted with energy till completed. We hope he may deem it expedient to call a meeting of the Board of Public Works, to consult upon proper measures for speedily effecting an object so vitally important, not merely to the Cape Fear district, but to the state at large.

Hamilton Fulton, Esq. the Civil Engineer, was likewise present; and his statements, (he having lately examined the river between this place and Wilmington) were very encouraging.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the late Caucus at Washington; and as the radical papers call those who oppose this attempt at dictation, "*factionists*," it may be well, by a short statement, to show *who* are the "factionists." There are in Congress 261 members—of these 66 attended the caucus; two members, detained by sickness, voted by proxy,—making an aggregate of 68; and 64 of this number voted for Mr. Crawford. Of the 193 members absent, we will put down 35 as federalists,—and this number, we think, sufficiently large,—we then have *one hundred and fifty-eight* republican members decidedly opposed to the caucus. From these data we deduce two incontestible and glaring facts:

That Mr. Crawford has been nominated by less than *one-fourth* of all the members of Congress; and

Second—By less than *one-third* of the republican members.

Now we leave it to the good sense of the people to decide *who* are the "*factionists*"—the petty *minority*, who compose the radical party, or the overwhelming *majority*, who are the friends and supporters of the administration.

The editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, in publishing an account of the political farce at Washington, calls it the "funeral procession" of Mr. Crawford. The term, we think, is very appropriate, as we look upon the radical candidate as politically dead. The caucus was his expiring effort, and that only hastened the fatal catastrophe.

The following are the names of the members from North-Carolina, who refused to misrepresent the sentiments of their constituents, or to give countenance to dictation and intrigue, by attending the radical caucus at Washington:

Nathaniel Macon,
John Branch,
Willie P. Mangum,
Henry W. Conner,
John Culpeper,
Robert B. Vance.

A fire broke out in Raleigh on the 22d instant, and threatened, at first, a wide spread destruction; but it was fortunately got under, after having destroyed a blacksmith's shop, in which it originated, and three or four other buildings, one of which contained sixty barrels of corn and a quantity of hay.

A horrible murder, says the Raleigh Register of Tuesday, was committed in Wake county on the 19th instant. The unfortunate victim was a Mrs. Collins, who was standing near her own door, with a lightwood torch in her hand, when she was shot down by some person, who was enabled, by the light afforded by the torch, to take a deadly aim. Five buck shot perforated her breast, and she fell dead, in the presence of her family. Suspicions are afloat, as to the author of this foul deed; but no arrest has yet taken place.

COMMERCIAL.

The following extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 8th January, 1824, to a commercial house in this town, has been handed to us for publication:

"The quantity of Cotton on hand having proved much greater than was generally anticipated, the market has in consequence received a considerable check, and the demand is at present almost entirely suspended. It is probable that ere business can be resumed, a fall of ¼ a ⅜d per lb. may take place; but we look forward to some improvement again in the spring.

	Bales
Cotton imported into Great Britain—1822	535,486
Ditto 1823	666,425
Stock on hand 31st December, 1823	336,700
Ditto 1823	363,899

The following extract of a letter recently received from a highly respectable Irish mercantile firm, affords another evidence that the British Government is convinced of the impolicy of the restrictive system.

[*Sav. Georgian.*

"Our Cotton manufactories, we are happy to advise, are at full work, and in a flourishing state, the duty having been taken off all manufactured goods imported from England to Ireland, and vice versa.—We now begin (labor being so much cheaper in this country) to export calicoes to England, besides having the full supply of our own market."

The Capital of the Cotton Manufactories in France is estimated at 1000 millions of francs—the Cotton used, at 50,000,000 lbs. worth 50,000,000 francs—and raised by manufacture to 400,000,000 francs.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Since the 8th of January, a great change has taken place in the popular sentiment, in this section of country, in regard to Gen. Jackson. The presentation to him of the telescope and pistols of General Washington has aroused the enthusiasm of many of our citizens, and the splendour of his military achievements has in some degree obscured, at least for a time, the less dazzling virtues of his competitors for the high office of President of the United States.

On this subject we have received a communication from a friend at Haw River, which states that at the letting out of the Haw River bridge on the 7th inst. an election was held to test the feelings of the people, which resulted as follows, viz.

for General Jackson	39
for Mr. Crawford	14

Our correspondent considers this as proof positive that "the *radical* candidate is on the *wane*." We also believe him to be on "the wane;" but with us other causes have contributed to establish this belief; and we are also inclined to believe, that he will have a more powerful rival than General Jackson.

On reflecting upon this subject, we cannot but regret this evidence of the powerful influence of military character on the popular feeling. We are not apprehensive of any evil resulting from it in the present instance; we believe General Jackson to be a sincere republican, and an incorruptible patriot, and that in his hands the helm of state would be guided with ability and integrity. But may we not fear that, at a future day, some successful warrior may ride into office on the agitated billows of popular excitement, and rule us with a rod of iron? When the mantle of Washington falls upon a Jackson, we may rejoice; but should not our jealousy be excited, lest this hallowed garment should cover deformity, and be the means of gratifying the ambition of a Julius Cæsar?—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN: I observe in your paper of this morning, a statement, purporting to be the relative strength of the Presidential candidates in Congress, in which Mr. Crawford is put down as having 93 republicans in his favor, and Mr. Calhoun but 25. I know not who your informant is, but I pronounce it to be wholly erroneous. Mr. Crawford's whole strength in caucus was 62, which constitutes his entire republican strength in Congress, with the exception of 6, counting the two proxies. Mr. Calhoun has upwards of 50 republicans known to be in his favor; and when we consider that he has looked to the people, and not to Congress, and that the former has looked steadily to a Congressional caucus, and with that view his friends have endeavored to secure, in all the states, the election of persons to Congress favorable to his election, one cannot but be surprised that he is so weak.—Instead of 10 only from Pennsylvania in Congress, Mr. Calhoun has a majority of the whole delegation, and between two-thirds and three-fourths of the republican party of the delegation.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1824.

A committee of the Federal Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, have requested the Hon. *Harrison G. Otis* to stand for Governor of that State, at the approaching election. He has, in a long reply, declined the honor of being considered a candidate. The Hon. Samuel Lathrop has therefore been put in nomination as the Federal Candidate for Governor.

National Gazette.

LA FAYETTE.

The New-York Gazette states, that the Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who is on the eve of sailing from this port in the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States addressed to Gen. La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States.—Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the Spring, we learn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, Captain *Jones*, (old iron sides,) which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France at which the General may select for embarkation.

Morn. Chron.

Money Market.—There is no scarcity of money at present in our market; nor is it likely there will be any as long as foreign specie continues, as now, to pour in upon us. The great influx appears to be occasioned by the plenty of cash prevailing in London, where bills are stated, in the last accounts, to be eagerly sought after for discount at the low rate of *two and a half* per cent. per annum.—*Evening Post.*

Jonah and the Whale.—Dr. Pearson, of London, in lecturing upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endued with vitality; and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the prophet Jonah having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr. Pearson's discovery is highly important, both in a medical and theological point of view.

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lance, Mr. John G. Lance, M. D. of Cheraw, to Miss Rosannah Troy, daughter of Robert Troy, Esq. deceased.

In Lawrenceville, Mr. John Watson, to Miss Martha Culpepper.

In Iredell county, Angus Chisholm, Esq. of Montgomery Co. to Miss Jane Harris, daughter of Maj. Harris.

DIED,

On the 13th instant, at his residence near Allenton, in Montgomery county, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. JOHN RANDLE, for several years a valuable member of the State Legislature. The illness which terminated Mr. Randle's earthly existence was of the most painful and distressing nature. For several months previous to his dissolution, the deceased was afflicted with a *cancer*, of the most dreadful class; the ulcer was so peculiarly situated as to form one of the most awful and deplorable cases of disease ever recorded in the annals of mortality; but never was affliction endured with a more christian resignation, or unbending fortitude. The pen of eulogy is often exercised with success in displaying the merit of departed worth; but panegyric fails in pourtraying the many and inestimable virtues which distinguished the life of Mr. Randle, of whom, it may truly be averred, that no person, either in public or private life, ever sustained a more pure or irreproachable character, nor was more generally esteemed when living or mourned when dead. The proof of the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends and acquaintances, is attested in the many and voluntary visits which he received from his friends and neighbors, while confined to the bed of his affliction. In the relative situations of father, friend, and husband, Mr. Randle was tender, kind and affectionate, whilst his intercourse with society was marked with the most scrupulous sense of honor and integrity. But alas! the remembrance of his virtues, and the purity of his life, tend to heighten and embitter the cup of sorrow and affliction; but there remains to his friends and disconsolate widow the consoling reflection, that in passing from this life, the deceased has fled from a world of "sorrow and affliction," and gone to meet his reward in a "happier and better world." [COMMUNICATED.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, FEB. 21.

ARRIVED,

Brig Washington, Norris, 19 days from Trinidad, (Cuba) with sugar and molasses, to Wm. H. Lippitt

Brig Dirigo, Stow, from Trinidad, to S. Rowland, Jr.

Brig Horace, Burnham, from Surinam, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Fair Trader, Davis, from Jamaica, to Elijah Dickinson.

Schr. Olive, Preble, from Guadaloupe, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. George Washington, Morris, from Elizabeth City.

CLEARED,

Brig Florida, Darrell, for Surinam, by James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Samoset, Bartlet, for Barbadoes, by James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Beaver, Lindsay, for Martinique, by Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Brig Alert, Brown, for Barbadoes, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Howdlett, for Barbadoes, by E. Dickinson.

Brig Mary & Nancy, Theobald, for Barbadoes, by E. Dickinson.

Schr. Revenue, Darling, for New-York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Quiro, Smith, for St. Croix, by J. A. Berry & Co.

The brig Dover, (belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Lippitt,) Capt. Peck, from this port bound to Providence, was lost on the night of the 5d inst. between Ocracock and Cape Hatteras—crew, and part of the cargo, saved. The vessel and cargo were insured.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Olive, Sylvester, from St. Thomas, with 4 hhds., 2 tierces, and 66 bbls. Sugar, and 12 bags Coffee, to P. Savage & Co.

Brig Amazon, Harward, Jamaica, with 10 hhds. Sugar, and 4 tierces Coffee, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Brig Betsey, Wales, from Trinidad, with 38 hhds. and 30 bbls. Sugar, 50 hhds. Molasses, 15 barrels and 2 bags Coffee, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Greene, Johnson, from Barbadoes, in ballast, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Baltic, Gardner, from Charleston, in ballast.

Schr. Victor, Venard, from Jeremie, with 61 bags Coffee, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

CLEARED,

Schr. Portrait, Freeman, for St. Vincents, by T. Savage, jun. & Co.

Brig Trumbull, Ward, for Trinidad, by S. Rowland, jun.

Br. schr. Compact, Scott, for Barbadoes, by E. Dickinson.

Brig Belisarius, Merrell, for Barbadoes, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Mercator, Coggins, for Barbadoes, by J. A. Berry & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	Quantity valued.	From D. C.	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	7	8
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.	do	21	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	11	12½
Corn,	bushel	42	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	8	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4 75	
Superfine,	do	5 00	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	28	30
Sole	do		28
Bridle	skle	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	ush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	9	9 50
Loaf,	lb.	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	75	80
Turks Island,	do	75	80
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	8
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	1
Salt-Petre	do	12½	2
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon,	33	36
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

PROFILES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, that they take

PROFILES

in the most accurate manner. Those persons who may wish to have their Profiles taken, will please call at the Mansion Hotel; or they will wait on families at their private dwellings. Terms, 25 cents, for which each individual will receive two profiles. They have frames for profiles, which will be afforded at very low prices. As they intend remaining in town but a few days, i is requested of those who may wish to have their profiles taken, to call soon.

☞ Profiles will be warranted good.

WM. STEVENSON,
1wp. S. BANTON.

HAYWOOD BRIDGE.

AGREEABLY to an order to us directed, from the County Court of Chatham, we shall, on Friday, the 12th of March next, in the town of Haywood, let to the lowest bidder, the building of a *BRIDGE*, across Haw River, at or near Aquilla's ford, in said town. The specifications and plan of the bridge will be made known on that day. As this is a large and heavy job, it will be worthy the attention of contractors. They may be assured that timber, of good quality, may be had at a trifling expense, within a mile of the contemplated site of the bridge; and lumber in any quantity, may be had at Boylan's mills, within two miles.

PARISH CROSS,
ARCH. COLLASS,
JNO. H. HAWKINS, } *Commissioners.*

9:53

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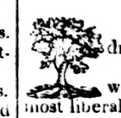
10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

APPLE TREES!!



THE subscriber has five hundred young thrifty *APPLE TREES*, which he will dispose of on the most liberal terms. Apply to

DANL. MURPHY,
Feb. 19, 1824.—2t52 *Raleigh Road.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of January, at the Buzzard Spring, near Mrs. Caraway's, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

about five feet high, much marked with the gear, and some saddle spots on his back. Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and have all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BURNET.

February 23, 1824.—30tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of William M. Singletary & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
WILLIAM M. SINGLETARY.

Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. }
Feb. 1, 1824. } 3t52

To House Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for the wood work of a three story Brick House, to be built during the ensuing summer. Persons willing to undertake, are desired to make immediate application.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1824.—3t51.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE,
HIGHEST PRIZE
One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Tickets,	$15 00	Quarters,	$3 75
Halves,	7 50	Eighths,	1 87

☞ Orders for Tickets or Shares will be received at the *Post-Office*, and immediately forwarded to

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

3t52

THE NEW RETREAT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased of Col. Charles Smith, the stock and materials of the above establishment; and he now offers for sale all kinds of Spirits, Wines, and Cordials; all kinds of Confectionary, &c. &c. Oysters, and other Relishes can be prepared for Clubs, or individuals, at any hour; and he pledges himself to use every exertion to please. He trusts, after this assurance, to meet with liberal encouragement from a generous public.

*50 B. S. BURNS.

Two boys, of 15 to 17 years of age, intelligent and well disposed, who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, will find very desirable situations, if application be made soon at this office.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business would likewise be taken.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[DOCUMENTS CONCLUDED.]

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 24, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th December last, "that the President of the United States be requested to communicate a plan for a peace establishment of the Navy of the United States," I have the honor to present, for your consideration, a plan for re-organizing the naval establishment. It is designed merely as the project of a bill, to exhibit the principles which are deemed beneficial in their application to the service, without regard to the words or form of the law, should one be founded upon it; and is accompanied by a variety of tables and estimates, calculated to explain and illustrate its operations.

In fixing the naval establishment, the first objects of attention are the number and size of the vessels which are to be built, both for peace and war. By them the number and grade of the officers, and the number and size of the navy yards, stations, and depots, must be regulated. Considerations peculiar to each of these naturally come into view, but the whole must have relation to the first object. The management and discipline of the service must be governed by a code of rules and regulations, adapted to the character of the establishment. Such a code must be prepared, should this or any other project be carried into execution; but, as it must be founded upon the law, and be consistent with its principles, it cannot be prepared until after the law has been passed. To determine the number and grade of officers of which the establishment ought to consist, it is necessary, first, to ascertain the proper number and importance of navy yards and stations, and the number and class of the vessels which the situation of the country requires to be kept in commission and in active service; and, secondly, how many ought to be kept in readiness for a state of war. The former will prescribe the limit below which we cannot descend without a disregard of the public interest. The latter will exhibit the point above which we need not rise. The former is indispensable: prudence and policy demand that we provide for the latter.

It is believed that the naval stations at Erie and Whitehall are not useful now, and that no course of events can hereafter render them necessary to the public defence. Two only of the vessels at Sackett's Harbor are worthy of preservation, and they can be protected by a few men. The two former of these stations may therefore be abandoned as soon as the public property at them can be disposed of, or removed; and the latter may be maintained on a very reduced scale, at an expense of about $2,000. The three stations now cost annually about $27,000.

When proper depots shall be selected and established, several of the existing yards and stations on the Atlantic board may be either altogether abandoned, or the expense of them greatly curtailed, by maintaining a few officers and men to minister to the wants of vessels which necessity shall compel to visit them, either for provisions or repairs. But, as there are vessels on the stocks at six of these yards, none of them can, at this time, be abolished; but the expense of them may be somewhat diminished. Their number and situation are well known, and their annual cost may be seen by paper D, annexed to the bill. In the report from this Department, at the commencement of this session, the force is mentioned which it was proposed to keep in commission during the present year, and a hope expressed that it might be found sufficient to accomplish the protection and defence of our commercial and other interests. The force, however, was calculated for a state of the most peaceful and friendly relations, and looked only to the interests then mentioned, without reference to the policy of promoting the growth of the navy, or any of those considerations which arise from changes in our relations with other powers, or the propriety of such a disposition of our naval force as shall enable us to pass with least injury from the attitude of peace to that of war; and give to our officers the skill and experience which will fit them to defend and protect the honor and interests of the nation. In re-organizing the navy, these considerations cannot be overlooked. And it is believed that there is enough in the state of the world, and our own situation, to prevent us from being unmindful of them at this time. It seems to be our duty to keep such a force in commission as will protect all our scattered interests, secure the respect of other powers, and give active service sufficient to qualify as many officers as will be required to command and manage the whole of our vessels, when necessity shall call for their use. Long and active employment are essential to give naval skill and experience; and without them, our vessels are insecure, and our character as a nation in danger of being degraded. It were better to have no ships, than to have them filled with incompetent and unskilful officers.

The following is the least force, which it would be safe to provide for, and keep in commission and in active service: In the Mediterranean, one ship of the line, one frigate, one sloop of war, and one schooner: In the Atlantic, including our own coast, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and the coast of Africa; one ship of the line, one frigate, four sloops of war, and four schooners: In the Pacific, one frigate, two sloops of war, and one schooner: For occasional services, in which the vessels on those stations cannot be employed, one frigate, and one sloop of war: In the whole, two ships of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners. Many of these vessels will be on distant stations, in going to and returning from which, much time must be consumed; and all will require frequent repairs, refitting, and exchange of crews. Other vessels must therefore be kept in commission to relieve them, and a force, equal to about one fifth of the whole amount, will be necessary for this purpose.

It is then respectfully submitted, that the number of officers and men required for the navy yards and stations on the Atlantic board, and for the vessels before mentioned, is, with the proper allowance for sickness and casualties, the lowest for which provision can safely be made in the contemplated organization of the naval establishment. It is for this, with other reasons, hereafter mentioned, that the project submitted in the first section mentions this number as the least which the President of the United States shall be permitted to retain.

When the vessels now authorized by law to be built are completed, there will be (besides those on the lakes) 12 ships of the line, 12 frigates of the first class, 3 frigates of the second class, 3 steam batteries, one other post ship, 6 schooners, including the Spark, and 15 sloops of war, should Congress order ten more to be built. These, when in commission, together with the shore stations, will require the number of officers mentioned in the second section, and which is therefore taken as the largest which it is at this time necessary to authorize. The vessels having been built, and being designed for our protection from foreign aggression, we must train officers to command and manage them. It is worse than useless to have vessels, which cannot be employed for the want of officers, and great folly to entrust them to those whose ignorance and inexperience will endanger their safety. The experiment would be alike hazardous and prodigal. An effort has, therefore, been made, in the proposed organization, so to arrange the grade and number of officers, as not only to manage, in the best way, the force necessary for present use, but to enable us, in the most rapid, cheap, and efficient manner, to pass into a state of war, and employ all our vessels in active service. By comparing the first and second sections, it will be perceived that the officers of the highest grades, requiring the greatest skill and experience, which are proposed to be retained, will be competent to the command of all vessels; and that, by the promotion of some of the most skilful, from the inferior grades, and introducing as many as may be necessary, into the lowest, where skill is least needful, the whole will be organized with facility. But, in order to fit the officers of the inferior grades for promotion, it is indispensable that the force before mentioned be kept in commission, and the officers named in the first section be employed as constantly as circumstances will permit. With the vessels now in commission, this object cannot be accomplished. A great portion of the science of the naval commanders can be acquired only on the ocean, and by years of labor and discipline. It is in vain to hope for a triumphant defence of our national interests and character there, without we thoroughly train, educate, and discipline, those who have to fight our battles. To ensure such a defence, beyond hazard, it is confidently believed, that the nation will cheerfully meet the requisite expense. Connected with this point, it is not improper to suggest, that the early education of most of our officers is very unequal to the character they have subsequently to sustain, and that an effectual remedy can be found only in the establishment of a naval school.

We have no rank above that of captain. The present organization gives three higher grades. It is not supposed proper to furnish with minuteness, in this report, the whole argument in favor of this increase, as if it were a new question. The experience of all nations, both in land and naval forces, has led to the same result in relation to it. No one has ever been able to command her armies or her fleets by captains. And our experience does not justify us in believing, that our success in such an experiment, will be greater. Rank is necessary to enforce discipline; the orders of a superior are always more readily obeyed, than those of an equal in grade. Rank is equally necessary to ensure the science required to command an extensive force, which differs from, and is of a much higher character than that which is competent to the command of a single vessel; the desire also, to reach the higher rank, will create strenuous exertion to acquire the information which is suited to it, and operate extensively on the general character of the whole corps. If you would induce your officers to prepare themselves for any service, you must present to them the certainty of having that service to perform; and that their duty and honor will equally demand that they do it well. It is no reproach to them to say, that very few now are, and with our present system, very few ever will be, fitted to command our fleets successfully against a powerful and skilful adversary; and it is earnestly to be hoped, that such an arrangement will be adopted as to furnish all grades with such opportunities for improvement, and such excitements to exertion, as will prevent our future experience, on this point, from being calamitous. The increase of rank will also obviate some causes of irritation, in the intercourse of our officers, with those of other nations, the least powerful of whom have higher grades than we have, and they universally claim honors and precedence according to rank; this must either be yielded, or intercourse with them suspended. To the first, the individual and national pride of our seamen cannot, and ought not to assent: and the latter is productive of unfriendly feelings. This inconvenience will be greatly augmented, and our naval reputation may suffer severely from this cause should our vessels have occasion to co-operate with those of any other nation. In such cases, rank must be respected. Our officers, for want of it, may always be subordinate; our fleets, no matter what their power, be subject to the orders of others, though commanding a very inferior force, and our reputation be thus placed, where it might not always be safe. History furnishes some valuable illustrations on this point. One additional but inferior grade, that of sub-lieutenant, is also proposed; it is meant to provide increased rank and pay for passed midshipmen, who have distinguished themselves by zeal and activity, in discharging their duties, and qualifying themselves for promotion, and for whom there may be no vacancies in the rank of lieutenant.

The expense of the proposed increase of ranks, compared with its advantages, is trivial; public expenditure is always to be measured by the public advantages resulting from it; and if six or seven hundred officers can be excited to useful exertion, discipline and efficiency increased, causes of irritation with other nations, and of mortification to ourselves, diminished; such an expenditure will be found to be true economy. Besides, in examining this, in connection with other parts of the proposed organization, it will be seen, that, although there be a small increase of expense on one point, yet, by adopting the whole, the expense of the naval establishment will be diminished.

The temporary rank of captain commanding a squadron in chief, is authorized for cases of necessity, and as a temporary reward for distinguished merit. The persons attached to the flag officers, are useful, but to be employed only on particular occasions.

It will be perceived, that the design in rating the vessels, is to arrange the compensations of the officers by their responsibility, and shew the proper complement for each class.

The leading principle in that part of the proposed organization which relates to pay, is, to apportion it to the amount and importance of the service performed, that he whose responsibility is greatest, and who is engaged in the most active duties, should receive the highest compensation. Hence, three general rates are proposed: 1 For those in active service. 2. For those who hold themselves in readiness for active service, or are engaged in merchant vessels, acquiring that knowledge of seamanship, which will enable them most skilfully to perform their duties. 3. For those on furlough for definite or indefinite periods, and who are not employed in merchant vessels.

To the first class, in some cases, the same, and in others, higher pay is given, than is now allowed. The advance is believed to be proper, from the period when that pay was established, the increased responsibility arising from the changes in our vessels, and the inducement which it offers to be constantly in service. To the second class, an average of about two thirds of the pay of the first is given. To the third about one third of the first. This proportion is considered equitable and just; and the effect anticipated from it is, a desire for sea-service, in all officers of all grades; a desire leading, in its necessary results, to skill, faithfulness, and ability. Under the system now in existence, it is, almost always, the pecuniary interest of an officer, to obtain leave of absence, or a station on shore. Under the one now submitted, it will be his interest to be actively employed upon the proper element of the seaman: but, as he cannot always be there, the second, or reduced pay, is placed at such an amount as to enable him, when on shore, to live respectably and comfortably, as an officer of the public ought. It is also proposed a little to vary the pay, according to the rate of the vessel and the amount of the force, because the labor and responsibility of the officer vary with them.

The proposed compensation to admirals and commodores, is as low as a regard to the expenses of their stations, the skill they ought to possess, and the weight of responsibility which must rest upon them, will permit; and it will be found, upon examination, to be much inferior to the pay of the same grades of officers in any other service, and less than one half of the compensation allowed them by several of the most important naval powers. The present pay of captains was fixed more than twenty years ago, when we had only frigates to command, and is supposed now to be proper for frigates of the smallest class: but that an increase, or diminution, should be made, as the vessel is larger or smaller. The pay of masters and lieutenants commanding bears a just proportion to that of captain, and is left at its present amount. That of lieutenants, generally, is proportioned to the nature of the service they render.

As the sailing masters must have high qualifications, to pass their examination, and are out of the line of promotion, except in extraordinary cases, an increase of pay is proposed, and that it be graduated by the rate of the vessel in which they are employed. The second masters, who are recognized by the existing laws, but have no established pay, are placed upon a proper footing in reference to their duties, and the promotions they may expect. The sub-lieutenancy is a middle rank, between the lieutenant and midshipman: but, to present every inducement to the midshipmen for exertion and good conduct, an addition of pay is given to those who are meritorious, and have passed their examination, and for whom there is no place in the grade of sub-lieutenants; and they are also to be preferred to other midshipmen in the same vessel or squadron, as master's mates, and for acting appointments, when they shall be necessary. No additional pay is proposed for the purser: his compensation arises, principally, from other sources, and is, usually, in proportion to his age and service, and the rate of vessel he is in. A small addition to the pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, in the larger vessels, ought to be made; and, by enlarging the number, and regulating the pay of the petty officers, justice will be done to them, and the seamen, generally, stimulated to good conduct. Schoolmasters are proposed for the two highest rates of vessels: and, as we have yet no school for the instruction of young officers, and as the duties of the chaplains, both as clergymen and teachers, demand purity of character, enlargement of mind, and scientific attainments, a higher salary would be useful, to secure the services of those who are worthy of the station.

No portion of the present system requires more amendment than the surgical department, in reference as well to the manner of admission into it, as the government and payment of it. No one ought to be appointed surgeon's mate until after a satisfactory examination, proving his competency, and no mate be made a surgeon, until he has, by sufficient service, and another examination, proved that he is worthy of promotion.

But the directions on this subject belong, properly, to the code of rules and regulations. The proposed bill is confined, principally, to the pay, and prescribes that which is suited to the time and nature of the services performed. The pay of surgeon's mate is left as at present, and is not to be increased for any cause. But, after two year's service, he is permitted to have an examination, preparatory to his appointment as surgeon; and, if he pass it with credit, and be recommended for promotion, a moderate addition is to be made. In like manner, the pay of the surgeon is to remain the same for two years, after which it is to be increased, at the end of every second year of active service, until it amounts to $75 per month, and eight rations per day. When he is rewarded by a permanent station, either at a navy yard, or hospital, he has a fixed and competent salary. This system, while it renders justice to those who have performed duty, will, it is hoped, induce zeal in acquiring science, and secure the active and entire services of skilful men, on whom so much of the comfort and success of the navy depend. Guided by the reasoning applicable to the case, and by experiments made elsewhere, it is believed that a large saving may be effected by detailing one or more intelligent surgeons to purchase the medical stores and supplies; direct such as are fitted for the size of the vessel, and the nature and length of the voyage; and guard against ignorance and extravagance in that department. This object may be accomplished under the provisions of the bill.

The compensation for recruiting is estimated by the liabilities and expense attending it, and is calculated to save $2,000 per year.

An entire change is proposed in the mode of paying officers at the Yards, and fixed salaries are given, proportioned to their duties and expenses, and in lieu of all the allowances now made, except for house rent, where no quarters are provided. The same principle is applied, and salaries given, in all cases where the officer is not engaged in active service, or is on furlough. This change is recommended by the certainty and economy which it will introduce. Indeed, the whole scheme is designed to reduce, as far as possible, all pay and allowances to fixed sums; limiting the discretion of the department, and of the [illegible] counting officers, and lessening the contingent expenses of the establishment.

Regulations for distributing prize money have been introduced, because immediately connected with the provisions of the bill, and because those now in force, are uncertain and unequal in their operation; giving, in some cases, to superior and responsible officers, much less than to persons who have inferior rank and responsibility. One of the principal changes is an addition of five per cent. to commanders of fleets, squadrons, and vessels, who are answerable for detentions and captures, and bear alone the damages for mistake or error in the exercise of their power: a large portion of profit ought to be the reward of this responsibility.

The Tables and Estimates which are appended to the bill, are designed to exhibit, in the plainest mode, the effect of the proposed organization upon the public treasury, in peace and war, with the force which is now in commission, with that which it is advised to put in commission, and when all the vessels, built and building, shall be in active service. The comparison which they afford between the existing system, and that which is recommended, can not, it is believed, fail to create a favorable feeling towards the latter.

Table C is an estimate of the expense of our present naval establishment, with the force in commission, which is mentioned in the report at the commencement of the Session. And, should it be determined not to increase or alter the number of vessels now in active service, this table proves that by adopting the proposed organization, there will be an annual saving of more than $117,000.

Table A furnishes an estimate of the expense of maintaining, for one year, the force which is recommended in this report to be put in commission. By this table it appears that the force recommended, will, under both systems, occasion an increase of expenditure in this Department, arising principally from the additional number of petty officers and seamen employed: and that, under the present system, it will cost $1,901,876; under the proposed, $1,869,715, making a balance in favor of the latter of about $32,000, annually.

By Table D, it appears that the proposed organization will save, at the Navy Yards now used, about $11,000, and at the recruiting stations, about $8,000. That the three Hospitals may be maintained at about the same expense under both plans, and that the three naval stations, which it may be thought advisable to keep up hereafter, will, under the plan now recommended, cost about $4,000 more than under the present, arising from the increased rank of the officers commanding them.

Table B is an estimate of the expense of maintaining all the shore establishments, and keeping in commission all the vessels which are built, as well as those which are authorized and recommended to be built. It is calculated to exhibit the utmost annual expense of all our present naval means in war, or in such a condition of our country as shall justify us in keeping in active service so large a force, and shews that the present would in that case, cost about $113,000 less than the proposed system. This is the most unfavorable view which can be presented, and is designed as such. But, it is proper to remark, that it is a view which never can be realized: for, it supposes not only that all our vessels of every kind are in commission and at sea, but, that every officer attached to the navy is in active employment, and receiving full pay, at the highest rate; a state of things which is scarcely possible, and altogether beyond a rational calculation, even in a state of active warfare. A large number of officers must, at all times, be out of active service, and receiving either reduced or furlough pay: And when to this we add the diminution of the contingent expenditures, it may very safely be asserted that, in no situation, either of war or peace, with the proposed organization, with all its addition to rank and pay, be as expensive by many thousand dollars, as the present system.

Having presented these views, I submit the plan to you, with some feeling of solicitude, that it should meet the approbation of those who have to decide upon it, arising from a conviction that it addresses itself to the best principles of action, and will be productive of discipline, efficiency, and economy, in our naval establishment.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

To the President of the United States.

A letter from Washington, to the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, says:—"The Cabinet seems to be much perplexed in regard to the mission to Mexico. As the appointment is protracted, more candidates are presented, and the difficulties accumulated—to use a vulgar illustration, where there are many pigs and but one teat, after much scuffling, many go away in a bad humor. Of those whom I have mentioned the names now occur to me of Mr. Baldwin, Gen. Winder, Mr. Dallas, Gen. Stokes, of N. C. Mr. Edwards, of the Senate, and Mr. Poinsett, of the House—the last gentleman's acquaintance with the Spanish language and character, and his personal knowledge of this and the other divisions of S. America, are supposed to confer on him peculiar qualifications for the trust.